

and for the maintenance of the peace and security of the Continent"; and

Whereas in the Rio Treaty of 1947 the Parties further agreed that "the measures on which the Organ of Consultation may agree will comprise one or more of the following: recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions; breaking of diplomatic relations; breaking of consular relations; partial or complete interruption of economic relations or of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, telephone, and radiotelephonic or radiotelegraphic communications; and use of armed force"; and

Whereas the Charter of the Organization of American States, signed in Bogotá in 1948, states: "If the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any American state should be affected by an armed attack or by an act of aggression that is not an armed attack, or by an extracontinental conflict, or by a conflict between two or more American states, or by any other fact or situation that might endanger the peace of America, the American states, in furtherance of the principles of continental solidarity or collective self-defense, shall apply the measures and procedures established in the special treaties on the subject"; and

Whereas the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States at Punta del Este in January 1962 unanimously declared: "The present Government of Cuba has identified itself with the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology, has established a political economic, and social system based on that doctrine, and accepts military assistance from extracontinental Communist powers, including even the threat of military intervention in America on the part of the Soviet Union"; and

Whereas the International Communist movement is increasingly extending into Cuba and its political, economic, and military sphere of influence; and

Whereas the Government of Cuba is now a part of the International Communist movement, defined by the Caracas Conference of 1954 as of "anti-democratic nature and * * * interventionist tendency * * * incompatible with the concept of the American freedom"; and

Whereas the Declaration of Caracas condemned the activities of the international Communist movement as constituting inter-

vention in American affairs and expressed the determination of the American States to take the necessary measures to protect their political independence against the intervention of international communism, acting in the interests of an alien despotism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President of the United States in addition to his authority as Chief Executive, is specifically authorized to employ the Armed Forces of the United States as he deems necessary—

(a) to prevent by whatever means may be necessary, including the use of arms, the Castro regime from exporting its aggressive purposes to any part of this hemisphere by force or the threat of force;

(b) to prevent in Cuba the creation or use of an externally supported offensive military base capable of endangering the United States naval base at Guantanamo, free passage to the Panama Canal, United States missile and space preparations or the security of this Nation and its citizens;

(c) to work with other free citizens of this hemisphere and with freedom-loving Cuban refugees to support the legitimate aspirations of the people of Cuba for a return to self-determination; and

(d) to use such measures as may be necessary to halt, impede or counter the buildup of Cuba with Communist arms as a Communist military base, including the use of economic and military boycott and blockade.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962—AMENDMENTS

Mr. KERR proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 11970) to promote the general welfare, foreign policy, and security of the United States through international trade agreements and through adjustment assistance to domestic industry, agriculture, and labor, and for other purposes, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the amendment of Mr. KERR to House bill 11970, supra, which was ordered to be printed.

EXPRESSION OF SENSE OF THE SENATE ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSERVATION OF FISHERY RESOURCES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF RESOLUTION

Under authority of the order of the Senate of September 14, 1962, the names of Mr. GRUENING, Mrs. NEUBERGER, and Mr. JACKSON were added as additional cosponsors of the resolution (S. Res. 392) to express the sense of the Senate on International Conference on the Conservation of Fishery Resources, which was submitted by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and other Senators) on September 14, 1962.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move, pursuant to the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon today.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes a.m. on Wednesday, September 19, 1962) the Senate adjourned, pursuant to the previous order, until 12 o'clock meridian of the same day.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, September 18, 1962:

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Glenn T. Seaborg, of California, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the sixth session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The following-named persons to be Alternate Representatives of the United States of America to the sixth session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

Henry DeWolf Smyth, of New Jersey.

Robert E. Wilson, of Illinois.

James T. Ramey, of Illinois.

William I. Cargo, of Florida.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Movement of Communist Supplies to Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. PAUL KITCHIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 1962

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, while it is being widely publicized that ocean vessels under registry of some of our NATO allies are carrying, under charter, Communist goods to Cuba, less attention is being given to this Government's consultation with its allies on the problems such commerce imposes.

In a dispatch from Moscow, September 15, the Soviet Minister of Sea Transport is quoted as boasting that the United States is failing to influence its allies in the matter of stemming supplies to the Castro government. I think this boast is premature.

As chairman of the House Select Committee on Export Control, and as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I am concerned with the movement of material to any Soviet bloc country which would strengthen their economic or military potential to the detriment of the United States. I believe that there is evidence that our allies in Europe, South America, and the Far East would support an embargo of Cuba if ever this Government decided that to be necessary.

While I take a decidedly dim view of the movement of Communists goods to Cuba in ships of Western European registry, and certainly to the movement of any materials of either economic or military cold war significance, this country has not yet laid the groundwork or applied full diplomatic pressure to isolate Cuba from free world trade.

Late in August and again this month, the President has expressed concern over the chartering of Allied ships by the Soviet bloc to move Communist

goods to Castro. Reportedly Norway, Britain, West Germany, and Italy are making inquiries into the part vessels under their registration are taking in this Cuban buildup.

While at present these inquiries may actually be little more than polite diplomatic response to this country's disturbed view of commerce with Cuba, more direct consultations with the NATO countries are underway, I am informed.

This week a top diplomatic spokesman for Peru indicated that country would go along with a U.S. blockade of Cuba and predicted other OAS countries would do likewise. Not every move being made by this Government is being shouted from the housetops.

Before Castro turned Cuba into a Soviet satellite, we supplied 80 percent of Cuba's imports. This country and my own State of North Carolina sacrificed millions in profitable trade with Cuba and we recognize that as part of the

payment of leadership in Communist containment. Our food and drug exports to Cuba now amount to a trickle of little more than \$50,000 a month.

It is understandable that American producers look askance while countries like Canada and the Netherlands double their Cuban trade and ocean tonnage of Allied nations is put at the disposal of Soviet countries to carry Iron Curtain commodities to the Caribbean.

However, a progress report received by the House Select Committee on Export Controls indicates that a much tighter clamp is being put on the movement of strategically significant goods to Communist countries including Cuba since Congress amended the Export Control Act this year. Now there is some indication that the President's concern over Allied commerce with Cuba is getting some attention abroad despite Moscow's claim to the contrary.

The select committee is charged with watchdogging the movement of goods, economic and military, which would prove detrimental to the interests of the United States. The committee intends to make further inquiries into the Cuban buildup and expects to inform Congress of its findings before adjournment.

Urban Mass Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 1962

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, one of President Kennedy's proposals earlier this year called for Federal assistance for improvements in mass transportation for urban areas. There is an increasing need for this legislation in many sections of the country, and, of course, I am particularly interested in and familiar with the problem affecting my own city of New York, and the many thousands of my own constituents in Queens County.

The Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1962 was favorably reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency on July 3 of this year, and since that time has been waiting for a rule from the House Rules Committee. The bill would provide \$500 million in Federal assistance over a period of 3 years to State and local governments for the construction, acquisition, and improvement of mass transportation services, facilities, and equipment. The grants can cover up to two-thirds of the project costs, and the remaining one-third must be contributed in cash by the local community. The measure would be an expansion and continuation of the temporary program currently in effect under the provisions of the Housing Act passed by the Congress last year, which authorized \$50 million for a loan program for facilities and equipment in an effort to meet mass transit needs.

It is true that the passage of this bill would mean much to New York City,

but strong support for it has come from varied sources including large and small communities, public officials, private transportation companies, and others. For New York City, it could mean that millions of dollars of Federal money could be made available to help meet the urgent need for new and improved facilities in our metropolitan area, now served by the New York City Transit Authority. With the thousands upon thousands of New Yorkers residing on the fringes and in the suburbs—and I refer primarily to those residents of my district in Queens County—who must use public transportation to and from Manhattan and other parts of the New York City area, it would facilitate travel and would mean a tremendous savings in time, energy, and money.

An efficient and economical mass transit system is absolutely essential if we are to provide those who live in urban areas with adequate means of transportation. Our cities have been experiencing fantastic population explosions, and lack of adequate transit facilities has caused an increased use of private passenger automobiles, which in turn has resulted in traffic congestion and a transportation problem which is growing more serious year after year. I believe that it has been estimated that traffic congestion and traffic jams cost the country about \$5 billion each year in time and wages lost, fuel consumption, vehicle depreciation, et cetera. We must take prompt action in effecting a solution to the problem. In my own area of Queens County, a Queens transit committee, composed of prominent civic and business leaders, has been formed for the purpose of pressing for transit improvements in Queens, which is the largest borough in New York City.

The mass transit bill is only 1 of some 22 bills which have been bottled up in the House Rules Committee during the 87th Congress awaiting action, even after the attempted reform of the committee last year. I believe that this more than demonstrates the need for further changes in the rules of the House to permit the orderly and prompt consideration of legislation, which otherwise would never reach the floor for debate. It is my understanding that an effort to bring the bill up under the Calendar Wednesday rule will be made in the House of Representatives tomorrow, and I shall certainly do whatever I can to force consideration of this legislation. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for the majority of my colleagues to support this move to bring this necessary and desirable bill before us.

The U.S. Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN F. BALDWIN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 1962

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was the 175th anniversary of the

signing of the U.S. Constitution. In this connection, Congressman PAUL FINDLEY, of Illinois, recently gave a particularly outstanding talk on the Constitution before the weekly prayer breakfast group of the House of Representatives. The talk was so excellent and presented such a comprehensive historical background of the deliberations which led to the drafting and signing of the Constitution that I would like to insert it in the RECORD for the information of the thousands of our citizens who read the RECORD daily:

AMERICA'S GREATEST INVENTION

(By Hon. PAUL FINDLEY of Illinois)

Have you ever considered this question: What was America's greatest invention?

Was it Alexander Graham Bell's telephone, which opened a new era in communications? Was it Thomas A. Edison's electric light, which turned a world of flickering nighttime into one in which night can be as brilliant as day? Was it the Wright brothers' airplane, which gave mankind wings, for good and for ill? Was it Henry Ford's assembly line which led to a mass production and a sharply rising standard of living? Was it atomic energy, which ushered in an age that is now only beginning to unfold?

Each has a claim to greatness. Each is uniquely American. Each has contributed immensely to progress. Which would you choose?

My choice may surprise you. It is none of these. My choice is nothing more tangible than a manuscript, and yet it has become the most vital force for freedom and progress history has known. It is uniquely an American invention. It is the Federal Union plan for Government as embodied in the U.S. Constitution.

The laboratory where Federal Union was created was Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The year was 1787. In the same hall 11 years earlier had been signed the Declaration of Independence, the vital spark that was to ignite this torch of freedom.

The inventors were farmers, professors, businessmen, lawyers—39 men representing 12 American States.

In 3 months they created the Federal Union idea, an accomplishment which Historian John Fiske called "The 'Iliad,' the Parthenon, the 'Fifth Symphony' of statesmanship."

You have all seen Christy's massive painting of the signing of the Constitution. It shows a room filled with distinguished bearded gentlemen. At the Speaker's desk with austere bearing is George Washington. One has the feeling that here were the beloved statesmen of the Colonies commissioned by a grateful people to fashion a new government now that the British yoke had been lifted. It is an illusion of peace, unity, good feeling, solidarity, confidence and high purpose untainted by usual human frailties.

The true picture was one of disunity, open warfare between States, rebellion within States, bitterness and sectional strife, and in Independence Hall itself, a constant struggle between lofty purpose and provincialism, between freedom and slavery.

The American States were on the verge of anarchy. The Central Government, organized under the Articles of Confederation, was weak, nearly bankrupt and without support abroad. The league was unable to meet its own current expenses and too weak to enforce payment of debts, public or private. The league was so weak foreign governments refused to enter into agreements. Barbary pirates were seizing American ships and American citizens. The league was too poor to build a Navy, and too poor to buy off the pirates.

States erected a maze of foolish discriminatory tariff walls among themselves. New

York levied a high import duty on Connecticut firewood, for example, so Connecticut voted to forbid all trade with New York.

Connecticut and Pennsylvania quarreled over a river valley. One winter and spring was especially rough on the valley. Floods, ice floes, and storm were almost devastating. Under the pretext of helping the population, Pennsylvania sent a militia into the area. Their conduct would have disgraced barbarians. They stole and plundered, naturally got violence in return. On one occasion, the militia emptied a Connecticut town of 500 people, burned the homes and at bayonet point forced the inhabitants, children and all, into the wilderness.

Currency collapsed in most of the States, and efforts to establish fiat paper currency led to rebellion, a new high in bitterness, hatred. The only sound currency was a meager and assorted supply of foreign coins, called specie. Clipping of coins was so common, many people carried scales with them to verify weight of gold coins before accepting them.

In Rhode Island, money-hungry citizens forced the legislature to issue paper money, even thought it was doomed to failure. Realizing there was no public confidence in paper money, merchants refused to accept it at the same value as hard money, or specie. Laws were passed providing fines or imprisonment for refusing to accept paper money at the same value as hard money. Rather than go to prison, merchants shut up shop.

In defiance to merchants, farmers dumped their produce, burned corn for fuel and tried to starve city people into accepting paper money at face value. All trade, except on a barter basis, stopped. In 6 months, paper money dropped in exchange value from \$1 to 16 cents. There was virtually no money to pay debts, and imprisonment for debt became commonplace.

In Massachusetts, a mob angry over currency collapse, took it out on established authority. The mob stormed the courts and forced the State supreme court to leave town. Rebels seized leading citizens as hostages in other communities.

Such was the American mood and times in 1787, the eve of America's greatest invention: An impotent Central Government, unable to defend American rights abroad, or to make foreign agreement, unable to meet its own expenses; bloody warfare between States, and rebellion within States, a maze of tariff walls separating one State from another; looming anarchy because of the collapse of currency; jealousy, hatred, chaos, rebellion, anarchy.

What was the mood of delegates at Independence Hall? The mood was despair. A year earlier a convention had been called for the purpose of strengthening the Central Government. The convention ended before it began, because only five States sent delegates.

The second convention was called for May 14. There was very little interest in it among the State governments. Indeed, New York thought so little of it that State did not send its best men as delegates. John Jay, who could have added strength to the Convention, was left at home.

The one fact which added hope to this second convention was the news that General Washington was to be in the Virginia delegation.

Washington arrived at Convention Hall on schedule. So did 28 other delegates. They had to wait 11 days before delegates from the seventh State arrived, providing a quorum. Before the Convention was concluded, 12 States participated. Rhode Island never did send delegates.

The night before the Convention was to have its opening session, some of the delegates were gathered before the fireplace shooting the breeze. The Convention was

called for the purpose simply of revising the Articles of Confederation, and several delegates warned that the country was in no mood for any radical changes in the Central Government. It would be better for the Convention to deal with mild changes, and avoid anything very sweeping.

Washington could not bear this talk in silence. He rose and delivered his shortest and one of his greatest speeches. He said, "It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work?"

Perhaps thinking of the border warfare, the low estate to which America had fallen in the eyes of the world, the rebellion in Massachusetts and elsewhere, the crying need for a strong Central Government, Washington added these words, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

But in the Convention, the outlook fell from bad to worse. Big States vied with little States. Southern interests opposed New England. The longer the delegates debated, the more remote seemed agreement.

After 6 weeks, Washington wrote a note to Alexander Hamilton, who had left the Convention for a few days' business in New York. In the note Washington said, "I almost despair seeing a favorable issue to the proceedings and do therefore repent having had any agency in the business."

At a critical moment when the Convention appeared to be on the verge of collapse, Ben Franklin had this to say: "In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understandings? In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayer in this room for the divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending providence in our favor. To that kind providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity, and have we now forgotten that powerful friend? Or do we imagine that we no longer need his assistance? I have lived a long time and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth: that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings that 'except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel: we shall be divided by our little partial local interests; our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and byword down to future ages. And what is worse, mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing governments by human wisdom and leave it to chance, war, and conquest."

"I therefore beg leave to move—that henceforth prayers imploring the assistance of heaven, and its blessings on our deliberations, be heard in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service."

Franklin's suggestion was adopted, and without doubt the daily prayer helped to calm frayed nerves and added the inspiration needed for perseverance.

Tempers were snapping. Angry words were heard. Delegations threatened to go home. But out of desperation and adversity, one by one, were hammered out the great principles which formed America's greatest invention:

The United States was to be a Union of people, not a Union of States. The citizen was to be the sovereign power, and he was to have dual citizenship, being a citizen of a State and a citizen of the Nation.

The Central Government was to have strictly limited powers, with a balance of these powers among the two Houses of Congress, the executive, and the judiciary.

Senators and Congressmen were to vote individually and not by State blocs. This permitted a vigorous party system to develop in the United States.

States were to have equal representation in the Senate, and Congressmen were to be chosen on the basis of population. This was the result of compromise, and the agreement was reached only after long dispute, and because the final debate occurred on a day when the New York delegation happened to be absent.

Laws and treaties of the Central Government were to be supreme.

Free trade was to be established throughout the area of the Union. It was the first time a group of sovereign States had agreed to abolish all tariffs. This act made possible America's tremendous economic growth and our sharply rising standard of living.

But it was a gain not without cost. The price paid for free trade and for the right of the Central Government to control foreign commerce was a grisly deal that later was to haunt the United States.

Involved was the problem of the slave trade. Ten of the twelve States—including Virginia—favored stopping import of slaves, and many freely predicted that slavery would soon be abolished.

Only South Carolina and Georgia resisted. There rice was the principal crop, and the death rate in the sickly rice swamps was so high, the planters needed a steady supply of new slaves to replace those who died.

So a compromise provided that import of slaves could not be halted for another 20 years. By that time, the cotton gin had changed the principal crop of the South to cotton, and a new expanding demand for slaves was created.

It is ironic that much of the opposition to the deal was from Virginia, soon to become a center of slave activity. George Mason was so incensed that he refused to sign the Constitution, despite Washington's fervent appeal for unity. Said Mason, "I would sooner chop off my right hand than put it to the Constitution as it stands."

Yet, without this and other compromises, the Federal Union would not have been created in the summer of 1787. America would likely have gone the way of Europe with numerous small warring States. Instead of one war on a great moral issue, there would have probably been several wars on petty issues. But for this slave deal, a mighty force for freedom might never have been created.

And who is to say it was a wrong compromise?

America's greatest invention was a creature of compromise from start to finish, and yet the invention created a strong Central Government, and protected the liberty of citizens and retained the authority of the States.

William Gladstone said the U.S. Constitution was the greatest work ever struck off by the mind of man.

Considering the obstacles, the rivalries, open warfare, suspicion among the States, it is all the more remarkable that the Convention of 1787 should have produced this "Fifth Symphony" of statesmanship. As

Washington had predicted the event was in the hand of God.

Surely a power greater than man contrived to resolve the antagonisms of the day and to inspire those 39 men to create in this greatest of all American inventions a shield for liberty that would survive the test of time and become an example for others to follow.

Here indeed was raised a standard to which the wise and honest can repair—in 1787—and in 1962. How fully we understand and appreciate this great charter will determine in large measure how well we fulfill our stewardship in keeping high the torch of freedom.

The great historian of the period, John Fiske, concluding his study entitled "The Critical Period of American History," had this to say: "In some future still grander convention we trust the same thing will be done between States that have been wholly sovereign, whereby peace may gain and violence be diminished over other lands than this which has set the example."

Fiske wrote these words 80 years ago. And today leaders in both political parties speak hopefully and confidently of this still grander convention Fiske foretold.

"Sail on, O ship of state.
Sail on, Union strong and free.
Humanity in all its fears
In all its hopes for future years
Hangs breathless on thy fate."

Wilkesboro Dam and Reservoir Dedication, September 16, 1962

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. PAUL KITCHIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 1962

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include in the RECORD a timely and instructive address by our distinguished Secretary of Commerce, Luther H. Hodges, delivered at the dedication of the Wilkesboro, N.C., Dam and Reservoir on Sunday, September 16.

I also wish at this time to express to the Congress and the people of the United States the profound thanks and gratitude of the people of North Carolina, and especially the citizenship of the Eighth Congressional District, for the Federal assistance on this splendid flood control and water conservation project.

The pride that I personally feel on the completion and utilization of the Wilkesboro Dam is exceeded only by the vastness of this reservoir and the sustaining waters which it controls.

The long and tedious efforts of all those responsible for this wonderful project is relegated now into the archives of man's efforts to constantly improve his environment and harness the forces of nature to meet his ever-expanding needs.

Progress is born of sacrifice, and sacrifice is the element that makes for a more sincere appreciation of all progressive endeavors.

The community and the area which has provided this lastingly useful project

is to be congratulated for giving this monument of achievement to the State of North Carolina and deserves the congratulations of all. This hard-won project carries with it the great lesson that always where there is a will there is a way.

Secretary Hodges was Governor of North Carolina during a crucial period when this project developed. I am honored to include in the RECORD his remarks on the occasion of the dedication of the Wilkesboro Dam and Reservoir:

SUMMARY OF REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE LUTHER H. HODGES AT DEDICATION OF WILKESBORO, N.C., DAM AND RESERVOIR, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1962

I am delighted to be back in North Carolina for this happy occasion. This is a great day for Wilkes County and for Winston-Salem, and I consider it a privilege to be included in your celebration.

It is more than 2 years since I had an opportunity to speak in Wilkes County. I was here in 1960 to talk to your chamber of commerce—a fine organization which has led the struggle to make this great flood control project a reality.

I came to Wilkes to talk about the development of North Carolina's water resources, and especially to urge you to support local financial participation in this project. I was pleased then when you said you would and I am happy now to see the results of your efforts.

Your vote of 40 to 1 in favor of Wilkes County's participation demonstrated your conviction of the project's importance. Winston-Salem gave similar proof of this project's broad popular support by approving its financial participation in an election in which the five other propositions on the ballot were defeated.

The Wilkesboro Dam and Reservoir have been an ambition of the people of this county for more than two decades.

That is not a long time in the life of a county which is older than the United States. Wilkes was a county and Wilkesboro a town before the U.S. Constitution was ratified and George Washington elected as our first President.

But 20 years is a long time for those who remember the flood of 1940, or the flood of 1916. Only those who know what the floodwaters of the Yadkin can do, can fully appreciate the significance of this control and water supply project.

The farmlands and industrial potential of Wilkes County can now be developed to their fullest, in the presence of an abundant supply of water but free of the flood danger to life and property. The county can anticipate a spur to its growth comparable perhaps to that which followed the arrival of the railroad spur in 1891. That created North Wilkesboro and made it the commercial center of this area of North Carolina.

This great reservoir should add a healthy tourist and recreation business to the county's diversified agriculture and developing industry. I urge you to make the most of all your opportunities because the development of your local economy helps spur the growth of our national economy.

Our national economy is, after all, only the aggregate of a multitude of local and regional economies. What strengthens part of America strengthens the whole.

To Winston-Salem, as well as to Wilkes County, this dam and reservoir bring the realization of a long-time ambition.

Every large metropolitan area—especially when it is the home of major industrial plants—needs an assured supply of fresh water. Water is life for industry, for the farmer's crops, for the suburbanite's lawn.

The lack of adequate water can do more to limit the growth potential of a community than the lack of any other natural resource.

Now Winston-Salem's future water needs are assured. This dam will store in its reservoir enough water to maintain the minimum flow of the Yadkin at three times its previous minimum. The water will be there when it is needed, and Winston-Salem, under its agreement with Wilkes County, will have first call on this valuable water supply.

I cannot praise too highly the officials and civic leaders of Wilkes County and Winston-Salem who have worked to make this wonderful dam and reservoir possible.

I especially want to commend the Wilkes County Chamber of Commerce, which has spearheaded this effort since the chamber was organized in 1946. I had the privilege of working with your chamber officials and your State legislators in overcoming some of the legislative hurdles to your local participation in this project, as required by the 1958 Federal law.

I also want to commend your U.S. Senators and Congressmen for their continuing support of this project. Their efforts have made available nearly \$7 million in Federal appropriations for this joint Federal and local project.

Many others, I am sure, have made valuable contributions to this whole effort, especially the dedicated men of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. And the contractors who have brought this project to completion months ahead of schedule deserve special mention.

I understand it will be possible to open some of the recreation areas next summer instead of in the summer of 1964 as originally planned. In this connection, I want to commend the chamber of commerce and the county commission for the steps they have already taken in planning and zoning to assure the proper development of the lands around the reservoir. It is much easier to prevent undesirable development than it is to correct it. May I urge that you plan ahead and set high standards for your development.

To all who have had a part in this wonderful project, may I extend my sincerest congratulations and commendations.

You have not only made your dream a reality. You have also been pioneers in developing this type of flood control and water supply project under the 1958 law. You have helped to set a pattern of Federal-local cooperation for North Carolina and the Nation.

This is only the first of the works that will be necessary to assure full control of the waters of the Upper Yadkin. I understand that you are already working for surveys of the river down to High Rock Lake. This is the way we progress in America: never resting on our laurels, but moving on from one accomplishment to the next problem, the next challenge.

This is the way we can get America moving at a rate more in keeping with our needs. We can get growth by planning ahead, by moving ahead with the public and private investments upon which to build future growth, and by working together to accomplish our goals.

In talks around the country President Kennedy has been pointing out how important projects such as this are to the entire Nation. They do not benefit only the people of a single community, or a single State or region. They benefit us all, wherever we live, by developing the resources of the Nation.

The President pointed out that we are one country and one people, "and I believe," he said, "that those programs which make life better for some of our people will make life better for all our people."

I think he summed it up very well when he said: "A rising tide lifts all the boats."

That's what we should all be doing—working together to raise the tide of economic activity in America so we can all prosper and have a better life.

Most of this activity must be through private enterprise. That's where we get the bulk of our solid economic growth—through the efforts of private individuals—businessmen, farmers, workers, and all the rest.

But we must have public investment in our economic future, as well. This dam and reservoir provide a wonderful example of how we can use the instruments of government to strengthen our free enterprise society.

Another example is the \$900 million accelerated public works program. This program will help stimulate our economy by speeding up many of our existing Federal works projects and by enabling local communities to move forward with the water and sewer programs, street building, hospital construction, and other projects they have been planning.

Wilkes County is eligible for Federal matching funds under this new program. It is eligible, along with adjoining Surry and Yadkin Counties, because the unemployment rate has been 6 percent or more in 9 of the past 12 months. In addition, all of the North Carolina counties designated as redevelopment areas are eligible.

These matching funds will be available for a wide variety of local projects, although not for schools. An important consideration in project approvals will be how quickly the projects can be started and completed. The aim is to have the bulk of the construction work and employment take place in the next 12 months.

To build a greater America, we must join together—through local, State, and Federal Governments and private organizations and enterprises—to conserve and develop our water supplies, our power resources, our transportation arteries, our recreational opportunities, and improve our schools and hospitals and the other facilities that expand the skills and strengthen the vitality of our greatest resource—our people.

There need be no conflict between the various jurisdictions of government, or between government and business, or business, labor and farmers. We can all work together to serve our country and our fellowmen.

And with the rising tide of a faster growing America our individual boats will be lifted and we can move forward toward our personal goals in life.

This wonderful dam and reservoir shows what we can do. It shows that the cooperation and participation of many people, organizations and official bodies to obtain common objectives is a practical approach to getting things done.

I am delighted to be here for this inspiring dedication of another monument to the capacity of men to build together for the future.

I thank you for inviting me.

Gov. William P. Daniel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. T. RUTHERFORD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 1962

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, we Texans are very proud of the service that has been rendered to his country by retiring Governor of Guam, William P. Daniel.

To the great regret of the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the people of Guam themselves, Governor Daniel presented his resignation over the weekend. His motive was characteristically unselfish.

The keystone of Governor Daniel's program for Guam was a high degree of local government. He thought this program would be enhanced by the appointment of a native Guamanian and he so advised the President.

Governor Daniel's administration has been characterized by the President himself as "one of the most successful in the history of Guam." Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall said that Governor Daniel inaugurated "a New Frontier program which has made Guam into a showcase of democracy."

And the members of the executive committee of the Democratic Party of Guam, which includes all the members of the Sixth Guam Legislature, said that his accomplishments went "to a degree beyond expectation within such a short term."

Fortunately for the United States, Governor Daniel has agreed to accept an appointment as consultant on territorial matters after his retirement. His experience will be invaluable.

Under unanimous consent, I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the exchange of correspondence between Governor Daniel and the President, a statement by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, and a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Guam on September 8, 1962:

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I appreciate the opportunity of service as Governor of Guam afforded by your appointment early in 1961. I have been very pleased with the assignment and the progress made during my administration as Governor. This progress is best evidenced by the unanimous resolutions recently adopted and forwarded to you by the legislature and the elected commissioners of Guam.

During my period of service, I have formed a real attachment to the people of Guam and the work that I have done has given me deep personal satisfaction. I have great faith in the future of Guam and I hope that I can always maintain the close friendships that I formed during my stay. However, the keystone of the program which I have advocated is more self-government for the people of Guam, including enactment of legislation by the Congress providing for the election of a Governor.

Upon careful thought, I have become convinced that the success of this legislation would be enhanced if a Guamanian was serving successfully as Governor while it is pending. Therefore, in order that you may have the opportunity to consider such an appointment, I hereby respectfully submit my resignation as Governor of Guam, effective January 20, 1963.

I sincerely thank you for the confidence you expressed in my appointment and for the opportunity of service which this afforded me.

Sincerely yours,

BILL DANIEL.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, September 14, 1962.

HON. WILLIAM P. DANIEL,
Governor of Guam,
Agaña, Guam.

DEAR GOVERNOR DANIEL: It is with great regret that I accept your resignation as Gov-

ernor of Guam. Your administration as Governor has been one of the most successful in the history of Guam, and it is evident that the people of the island hold you in a great deal of affection and esteem for the work you have performed in their behalf.

I understand and fully appreciate the reasons that led to your decision, and I hope to make an appointment which will attain the objective you have set forth. In the event your successor has not been qualified by next January 20, I hope you will agree to continue in office until there is a qualified successor.

You have performed an important mission with distinction, and I am pleased to learn from the Secretary of Interior that you have agreed to become a consultant to the Interior Department on Territorial Affairs upon your resignation. Your experience and your dedication are valuable to our country and should not be lost.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

GOV. BILL DANIEL OF GUAM RESIGNS TO OPEN WAY FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUAMANIAN

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall today announced that President Kennedy has notified him he has accepted the resignation, effective next January 20, of Gov. Bill Daniel of Guam, who is stepping aside to permit a Guamanian to take the top position in the territory.

The Governor has agreed to become a consultant to the Interior Department on Territorial Affairs after he leaves office, Secretary Udall said. The Interior Department administers the U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and, under a United Nations trusteeship, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

A Presidential appointee confirmed by the U.S. Senate, Governor Daniel took office May 20, 1961.

In his letter of resignation, Governor Daniel wrote that "the keystone of the program which I have advocated is more self-government for the people of Guam, including enactment of legislation by the Congress providing for the election of a Governor. Upon careful thought, I have become convinced that the success of this legislation would be enhanced if a Guamanian was serving successfully as Governor while it is pending. Therefore, in order that you may have the opportunity to consider such an appointment, I hereby respectfully submit my resignation as Governor of Guam, effective January 20, 1963."

President Kennedy's letter accepting the resignation with regret said "I understand and fully appreciate the reasons which led to your decision, and I hope to make an appointment which will attain the objective you have set forth." He added that he hoped Governor Daniel would continue in office past next January 20 in the event a successor has not been qualified by then.

Secretary Udall said:

"I deeply regret that Governor Daniel is leaving this important post. I understand and applaud his motives. But he will be missed because Guam has made important progress under his administration and the people of the island have expressed their affection for him and their high esteem for his services.

"Under Governor Daniel, restrictions which prevented free access to the island have been lifted—thereby opening the way for increased economic activity and for the establishment of a tourist industry. Important public works have been set in motion to enhance both the health standards of the people and the natural beauties of the island.

"Such great strides have been made that private industry is now engaged in establishing adequate tourist facilities. Highways have been improved, as well as schools and

parks. Major agricultural programs have been launched and Guam is well on the way toward a prosperous economy.

"Governor Daniel inaugurated a New Frontier program which has made Guam into a showcase of democracy.

"I am very pleased that Governor Daniel has agreed to accept an appointment by the Interior Department as Consultant on Territorial Affairs, effective on the date of his resignation. His advice will be invaluable in helping to draft and enact legislation which will raise local self-government to even higher standards."

Guam, with a population of more than 41,000, is about 6,000 miles southwest of San Francisco and 1,500 miles southeast of Manila. It is the largest and most populous of the Mariana Islands. Its people are U.S. citizens, although they cannot vote in national elections and have no representation in Congress.

Governor Daniel's home in the States is the historic Plantation Ranch, Texas' oldest settlement.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GUAM,
Agana, Guam.

I, the undersigned, chairman of the Democratic Party of Guam, do hereby certify that the attached resolution was duly adopted by the executive committee of the Democratic Party of Guam at its headquarters in Agana, Guam, on the 8th day of September 1962; that the same has been duly recorded in the minutes of said committee and remains in full force and effect.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of September 1962.

R. J. BORDALLO,

Chairman, Democratic Party of Guam.

Attested:

JOSE I. CRUZ,
Acting Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF
GUAM, AGANA, GUAM

Resolved, That the 52 members of the executive committee of the Democratic Party of Guam, consisting of all the members of the Sixth Guam Legislature, all the Democratic commissioners of the various districts, and the Democratic Party precinct chairmen of all districts within Guam, do hereby respectfully bring to the attention of the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President of the United States; the Honorable John M. Bailey, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; and the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of Interior; the fact that the economic program of the present Democratic Governor of Guam, the Honorable Bill Daniel, has the whole-hearted support of the Democratic Party of Guam per se and the Sixth Guam Legislature, whose members are all Democrats duly elected by the people of the territory of Guam under the Organic Act of Guam.

Gov. Bill Daniel, upon assumption of the highest office within the territory of Guam as its Chief Executive sometime in May 1961, has achieved and accomplished most worthy objectives to a degree beyond expectation within such a short term, and far in excess of his three preceding Republican predecessors, some of which accomplishments are as follows:

1. The general cleanup of the city of Agana after many years of unsightly jungle growth and debris;

2. His support for the revocation of Executive Order No. 8683 (naval entry clearance) by President Kennedy;

3. The highly needed return-to-the-soil program and the upbreeding of livestock, largely through the personal efforts of Gov. Bill Daniel;

4. Active effort and support in the development of the tourist industry for Guam,

including the impending construction of a hotel for the accommodation of visitors to Guam;

5. The successful intervention and negotiation on behalf of the people of Guam for the return of unused Federal lands to the Government of Guam;

6. The development of park and beaches for public recreation;

7. The continued improvements of arterial highways and major trunkline;

8. The installation of street lights in the various districts and villages of the territory;

9. The implementation of the intent and letter of section 9(a) of the Organic Act of Guam, which section provides that preference be extended to no persons of Guamanian ancestry in all positions of trust and confidence;

10. His courageous stand in cooperation with the Sixth Guam Legislature to increase taxes in the midst of declining revenues which permitted the continuation of the public programs and services now being enjoyed by the people of the territory, without which the curtailment of such services and facilities would have resulted, causing the people undue hardship.

Gov. Bill Daniel is the only civilian chief executive of Guam since the inception of the Organic Act of Guam who has been commended twice officially by the Guam Legislature which is in itself one of the most remarkable events in the political history of the territory of Guam.

Wherefore, the Democratic Party of Guam, by its executive committee, desires to express by this resolution its highest and deepest appreciation to the constituted authorities of the United States of America for the meritorious appointment of Bill Daniel as Governor of Guam, to whom complete support has been extended during his tenure of office, the party furthermore pledging to continue such support as his program advances so that the record of the present Democratic Governor shall remain one unparalleled in the history of the territory.

Tax Credit Needed for Cost of Health and Accident Insurance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 18, 1962

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on July 25, 1962, I introduced a bill—H.R. 12693—to provide a 20-percent tax credit for premiums paid by the taxpayer for health and accident insurance. The 20-percent credit is the equivalent of allowing a full deduction for insurance costs for a taxpayer in the first tax bracket.

This bill is intended to serve a two-fold purpose: First, it remedies an inequity in the provision of existing tax law providing for a medical deduction; second, it will encourage more persons to obtain accident and health insurance.

The medical expense deduction presently available is confined to expenses in excess of 3 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income. This penalizes the taxpayer who insures himself and his family through accident and health insurance.

For example, taxpayer A, whose income consists of wages of \$5,000 per year, purchases a medical insurance plan at a cost of \$150 per year. Since \$150 is not in excess of 3 percent of \$5,000, he would not be allowed a medical deduction in any year for the cost of his medical plan. Taxpayer A continues the plan for 5 years at a total cost of \$750. In none of the years was he able to deduct this as a medical expense. In the fifth year, he incurs \$750 of medical expenses. This \$750 of medical expenses is covered by his insurance. He gets no deduction because his medical expense was covered by insurance, although he has paid out a total of \$750 over the 5 years for the coverage.

On the other hand, taxpayer B, who has the same \$5,000 income as our first taxpayer, has no medical insurance. Taxpayer B deposits \$150 a year in a savings account, on which he earns interest. In the fifth year, taxpayer B also incurs \$750 of medical expenses. He uses the \$750 which he has saved to pay his medical bill. The first \$150—3 percent of his income—is not includible as a medical deduction. Taxpayer B subtracts this \$150 from his \$750 medical bill, and takes a medical deduction for the balance—\$600.

Thus, while both taxpayer A and taxpayer B had identical annual incomes and medical costs, B gets the benefit of interest earned while his \$750 was invested, plus a tax deduction of \$600. From this simple illustration it is apparent that the present medical deduction favors the uninsured taxpayer, to the detriment of the insured taxpayer.

While I have taken taxpayers with an income of \$5,000 for purposes of comparison, the effect is the same irrespective of the taxpayer's income. The taxpayers who carry medical insurance are penalized under the Federal tax laws because those taxpayers will not obtain any benefit from the medical deduction, while the taxpayers who do not carry medical insurance will have the benefit of a tax deduction if their medical expense in any year exceeds 3 percent of their income. Taxpayer A is, in effect, penalized for protecting the Government's revenues against the risk of a medical deduction.

In providing a tax credit for medical insurance for the taxpayer, the bill includes amounts paid by the individual for himself, his spouse, his parents, his spouse's parents, and his dependents. Thus, whether or not his, or his spouse's parents qualify as dependents within the meaning of our tax laws, the taxpayer would be permitted to claim the 20 percent credit. This will act as an incentive for children to adequately insure their parents against a major illness.

The effect of this will be to encourage individuals to provide for adequate medical protection: First, for themselves; second, for those dependent upon them; third, and for those who might later become dependent upon them, and, fourth, beyond this, it will encourage individuals to provide for adequate medical insurance in advance of their old age.

Some may find that if they waited until age 65 or over to take out medical insurance, the cost would be such that

adequate coverage is not within their means. This credit would apply to the purchase of level-premium policies or paid-up policies during their younger years which would provide health insurance coverage for their later years.

In providing for a credit instead of a deduction, the bill would still permit the taxpayer to use the tax tables or to take advantage of the standard deduction. The standard deduction—which is reflected in the tax tables—is the equivalent of a deduction of 10 percent of the adjusted gross income. This use of the tables makes it unnecessary for the taxpayer to itemize all his personal deductions. It is in lieu of any other deductions permitted under our tax laws—such as charitable deductions, interest payments, personal taxes, and nonbusiness casualty losses. If medical insurance premiums are treated as an additional personal deduction, the 37 million taxpayers who today elect to use the standard deduction and the tax tables would either lose the benefit of the insurance deduction or the simplicity of the standard deduction and the use of the tax tables. They would have to account for each and every item of personal expense allowable as a deduction. This would materially complicate the filing of returns, particularly for those in the lower tax brackets.

On the other hand, with a 20-percent tax credit for medical insurance, the taxpayer who had an income of \$5,000 would still be entitled to the \$500 standard deduction. The tax credit provided by my bill would be taken in addition to—not in lieu of—the standard deduction. In other words, the medical insurance credit would be treated in the same manner as the 4-percent credit for dividends received and the \$1,200 retirement income credit, both of which are taken in addition to the standard deduction.

In recent months, we have heard a lot about establishing a Government

plan of so-called medical insurance for those age 65 and over through the social security system. The Kennedy administration's proposal, embodied in the King-Anderson bill, would be financed through an increase in the social security tax, under the control of the Federal Government.

The Kennedy administration's plan—which was voted down by the Senate—applied only to those age 65 and over. Furthermore, it offered them only limited coverage. It did not cover doctors' or surgeons' fees, drugs prescribed outside the hospital, or dental care—to name a few. It was even limited in its in-hospital care in that the individual must pay the first \$20 to \$90 of hospital services—\$10 per day for the first 9 days, with a \$20 minimum. The Kennedy administration's plan at most would only cover 25 percent of the medical needs of our elderly. The remaining 75 percent of their medical needs would go unattended.

We must recognize that medical care is not solely a problem for those under the social security system, or those 65 years of age. A major illness can befall both young and old. Legislation which limits relief to a segment of the population is deficient. A young father may be just as hard pressed to meet the expense of illness in his family as would the retired person who himself became ill. The bill I have introduced provides tax relief for meeting the medical expenses of both through private insurance. It does not attempt to socialize medical insurance as the Kennedy administration would do.

This bill makes no attempt to regiment our elderly citizens into a Government-conceived, adopted and controlled system of compulsory health insurance. It does not require that the taxpayer's insurance conform to certain standards set by the Federal Government before favorable tax treatment can be obtained.

Many of our elderly citizens are at present adequately providing for themselves through private plans of their own choosing, and prefer to continue to do so. This bill recognizes that it is the right of the individual—young and old—to select the type of insurance program which best meets his needs—and to select it in a free and competitive marketplace.

H.R. 12963 approaches the problem through the encouragement of private insurance—without Government interference and control. Unlike other concepts, it realizes that it is not only the role of the Government to encourage adequate health protection among those age 65 and over, but that our Nation is faced with a problem which transcends both age and economic standards. The bill would encourage individuals of all ages and income levels to provide health and accident insurance as a means of protecting themselves against catastrophic and prolonged illnesses.

The bill advances one of the needs recognized recently in the Republican Declaration of Principles and Policy, wherein it was stated:

Effective tax relief for medical and hospital insurance should be given to all. We support government action to increase the coverage of voluntary insurance plans and to help older citizens having difficulty meeting the costs of adequate coverage.

We have made tremendous gains in public acceptance of health and accident insurance over the past decade. The problem is that medical expenses are so treated under existing law that the taxpayer, instead of being given an incentive to enroll himself or his family in a medical plan, is penalized for doing so. Recognition in the tax laws of the desirability of private health insurance is long overdue. The tax credit I propose, by correcting this inequity, would build on the gains we have made in the field of private health insurance.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1962

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Father, with a new dawn, in a world drenched with beauty, we have awakened again by Thy mercy to toil, to gratitude, and to friendship. Grant us now, in the heat and burden of these days of deliberation and decision, a sustaining realization that our labor is not in vain in the Lord. So teach us to number these days, so crucial in the life of our own Nation and the whole world, that in national and global affairs we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

May our personal lives, freed of pettiness and prejudice, and radiant with the good will which leaps all barriers, be open channels through which Thy saving grace may flow for the healing of the

nations. Thus may this land of our hope and prayer fulfill the potent ministry to all the world to which in Thy providence we believe Thou hast called us.

We ask it in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 18, 1962, was dispensed with.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the morning hour be postponed briefly, and that the Senate resume the consideration of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, House bill 11970.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11970) to promote the general

welfare, foreign policy, and security of the United States through international trade agreements and through adjustment assistance to domestic industry, agriculture, and labor, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] on page 21, in line 10.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment to the amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] may be withdrawn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma is withdrawn.